

# CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

TWO DOLLARS  
IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY P. SHELDON.....WILLIAM A. DREW, EDITOR.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.  
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL VIII.]

## SELECTIONS.

### NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

[We take the liberty to make the following extract from the New Year's Address of the Rochester Telegraph to its patrons. It is a finished composition.]

How unobserv'd days, months and years drop down upon us, and pass on—Another year now takes his farewell of the breathing world;

But it vanish, like a fleeting shade,

Only retiring from the gazing eye

Into the nothingness impenetrable.

Of all the past, a moment call it back,

And question it—Thou shapeless form—

Thou fleeting portion of what men call time,

Pass ere thou hast to chronicle events,

Or join the shadows of returnless years;

Or pause and say, as thou hast glanc'd o'er earth,

What hast thou seen? The phantom fades—The eye

Hath lost it—but a low and solemn voice

Comes from the darkness on the listening ear;

And asks thee; what hast thou of earth?

I've seen the seasons, as they mov'd in still

And beautiful succession over it—

First Winter stalk'd; and as he pass'd, his breath

Kiss'd cold the rivers; from his clouds locks

He shak'd the tempest forth. The softey'd Spring

Came forth in loveliness—in smiles

And tears she pass'd while thousand voices, wak'd

At her approach, shouted her onward. Then

Bright, glowing Summer with her matron pace,

And matincho y Autumn—so they pass'd.

But chief I mark'd the restless race of man—

Their hopes, and aims, as various as their fate;

They rise, and strive a moment, and are gone;

Some, whom my eye first met, in the gay morn

Of life and happiness, dropp'd from my view;

And mid the sweetness of their fresh-blown hopes,

We're seen no more. Some, from the bed of pain

And languishment, let go their hold on life;

With gladness, and were borne away to rest;

While some with age-beaten locks, still turning

looks

Off find regret upon the long dim track

Of former years, even while they gaz'd sunk down,

And the cold, starless night of death clos'd round

them!

Still in re—I've seen grim-visag'd war lead forth

His blood-red legions; and before his look,

Men vanish'd like dead leaves before the blast

Of Autumn. Peace, thou of the shadowy voice,

For thou hast seen naught new, an' al the years

That followest in thy flight shall tell thee so.

Man's generations, from the birth of Time,

Even like the waves of mighty Amazon,

Have roll'd, and shall roll on, each urging each

Into the waveless ocean of the dead!

What art thou, Time? On—who can comprehend

Thy dark mystery? bearing all

With lightning speed upon thy silent wing,

Thou art sun, moon and stars, thyself

All motionless—Unchang'd then changest all

And that same youthful arm, whose force struck

down

The towers of Babylon and Nineveh,

Still undecay'd exalts and puts down empires—

That eye of thine, whose smile we com'd the sun

From darkness, shall behold, undim'd his beams

Expire—Thou too, they say, must die. Oh Time—

You art a fearful mystery—and yet

We sport with thee as familiar thing.

[We give this week the letters promised in our last, of the celebrated RAMMOHUN ROY

and of REV. DR. ADAM, a liberal missionary

at Calcutta, written to REV. WALTER BALFOUR

of Charlestown, Mass. It will be perceived that the writers speak highly of Mr. Balfour's works, and that they, Rammohun Roy particularly, agree with him in his religious opinions. We rejoice that the cause of truth has such powerful advocates in India.]

[From the Universalist Magazine.]

Charlestown, Dec. 17, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: The following letters were received from RAMMOHUN ROY and DR. ADAM in India, in answer to some questions put to them, which these letters will sufficiently explain. If you think them of use, I will thank you to give them a place in the Magazine. Yours respectfully. W. BALFOUR.

LETTER I.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th October last, and of your three valuable

productions, and feel highly gratified by your kind notice of me. I beg you will accept my sincere thanks for the marks of

kindness you have shown and for the very acceptable present with which you have honored me.

The views which you have taken in

these Essays are in my humble opinion

fully consistent with the benevolent spirit

and pure doctrines of Christianity, and

only those that are victims to early acquired

prejudices, can, I think, reject and oppose

them. Should God be acknowledged to

be just and merciful, he must be expected

to punish those who, in any limited space

of time, violate his moral Law with temporary afflictions and pardon them ultimately

through his mercy and compassion. This

idea is not only justified, but positively con-

firmed by innumerable instances found in

the Old Testament, showing that God vis-

ited the guilty with temporary punishments,

though their sins were against the eternal

God.

Nothing, I think, can be more absurd

and more unscriptural than the idea of

giving the almighty Deity a powerful rival,

the devil, sufficiently strong to oppose

him constantly, and producing evils in op-

position to his will. Christians have in

fact imbibed this false doctrine from the

Magians of Persia, differing from them

only in the use of language; nevertheless

they would feel offended, were you to re-

mind them of this evident fact.

They in reality divide what they call

the Godhead in the first instance into two

powers: One is supposed to be the source of

all evils, the other as the source of good.

While they ascribe to the former the power

of multiplying himself numerous incarna-

tions or inferior Agents in carrying on his

mischievous plans, they subdivide the lat-

ter into three persons under the appellation

of the Father, the Son and the Holy

Ghost for the completion of salvation with regard to a few individuals, in defiance of their powerful rival the Devil. May God rescue them from this mental darkness, and lead them to all truth.

I am sorry some engagements of immediate importance have prevented my perusing the whole of your Essays. I hope I shall soon be able to afford myself the satisfaction of going through them all.

I now refer to your queries and answer them briefly, according to the best of my knowledge; as the Rev. Mr. Adam informs me that he has already made a reply to each of them.

Query 1st. Do the natives of India (probably meaning Hindoos) believe in any evil being similar to that called the Devil and Satan by Christians? Ans. No.

Query 2d. Do the natives of India believe in the endless misery of wicked men? Ans. No. They however believe that there is a place called "Nuruk," where every wicked man is liable to be punished for a certain duration, and whence he descends and assumes a new body in this world, for another trial of his propensities. As to more particular information on these heads, Mr. Adam refers you to Ward's work on the Hindoos. But that work containing a mixture of correct and incorrect notions, will I fear do you little good. As the ship Pagoda is on the point of sailing, I am obliged to defer my answer to your inquiry respecting the origin of Magi to another opportunity, and at present I content myself with my fervent wishes for your health, happiness, and success in your laudable pursuits, and remain with esteem and respect,

Dear Sir,  
Yours most faithfully,  
RAMMOHUN ROY.

Calcutta, July 1, 1827.

LETTER II.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 18th October, by the Pagoda, with the copies of your three publications, for which I beg you will accept my best thanks.

Rammohun Roy has just sent me your letter to him, containing the two questions to which you refer, and which you request me to unite with him in answering. He is much more competent than I am to give you full and correct information on the points which they embrace, and he will, I hope, do so. I shall therefore be brief.—1st. "Do the natives of India believe in any evil being, similar to that called the Devil and Satan by Christians?" Limiting the question and answer to the Hindoos, I reply, that they do not believe in any such being. The only personage that might be mistaken for the devil of Christians in Hindoo mythology is Zuma, the god of the infernal regions and judge of all, equivalent to Pluto of ancient mythology. The Mahomedans, it is well known, believe in Eblis or Satan. 2d. "Do the natives of India believe in the endless misery of wicked men?" With the same limitation I answer, that they do not. They believe that the evils they suffer in a present world are the punishment of sins committed in a former birth, and that the sins committed here will be punished in a future birth on earth, or in some one of the many hells with which their system is furnished. Nuruk is the name they give to Hell, but I do not find that endless suffering in any of them is threatened as the punishment of even the most grievous sins.—The punishment threatened frequently extends to millions of years, but never, as far as I have observed, to eternity. In like manner the enjoyment of heaven or Swarga, of which there are also many, are of limited duration. The highest object of attainment presented by the Hindoo Religion, is the re-union of the soul with the Deity, which amounts to a negation of all enjoyment as well as suffering. Mahomedans believe in the eternal punishment of the infidel rejetor of Idumism. On both these questions, as far as Hindoos are concerned, I beg to refer you to Ward's work on the Hindoos, where you will find a great deal of correct information, although in a very crude state.

I am much encouraged by the sympathy you express in our humble endeavors in this quarter of the globe to promote the cause of God, and it will afford me still greater pleasure to learn, that the denomination to which I conclude you belong unite with my Unitarian friends in Boston to promote the objects of a Foreign Mission. I shall be glad to hear that your influence is employed for this purpose, and trusting to hear from you again, I beg you to believe me.

Yours with sincere affection.  
W. ADAM.  
Calcutta, 28th June, 1827.

MR. WALTER BALFOUR.

a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as pleasant as the season of vernal breeze or solar effulgence.

Speaking of those parts of Scripture, that appear mysterious, J. Q. Adams says: "All this is undoubtedly marvelous and above our comprehension. Much of it is clearly figurative and allegorical; nor is it easy to distinguish what part of it is to be understood in a literal, and what in a symbolical sense; but that which it imports us to understand is plain. The great and essential principles, on which our duties and enjoyments depend, are involved in no obscurity."

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER, NO. IX.

TO REV. CHARLES S.—

Very Dear Friend ;—

In my preceding letters to you I devoted, as you will recollect, my attention chiefly to making a statement of my religious faith and to a defense of it against the many misrepresentations and ungenerous abuses which are in circulation among its enemies. I have now no disposition to "carry war into the enemies camp," for I do not believe that offensive measures are generally consistent with the spirit of the Gospel; but in furtherance of the design I entertained at the time I commenced these letters, I do deem it my privilege and my duty to say something at this time concerning your faith and what I believe to be its natural effect on those who subscribe to it.

You and your kind of people are very much in the habit of declaiming constantly about the demoralizing tendency of Universalism, inventing thousands of silly stories to cast shade over the characters of those who embrace it, and endeavoring, as far as in you lies, not only to cast us out of the pale of Christian fellowship but to follow us into banishment with a host of prejudices and cruel intentions. The law it is true will not in this country permit you to carry on an open and literal persecution—but there is a persecution which the law cannot recognize, that is worse than that which tortures our bodies and takes our lives, and your creed makes many of them—are not slow to inflict it. It consists in branding every one, not only as a heretic but as immoral and licentious, who does not subscribe to your unintelligible and contradictory creed, and in setting the ignorant, the visionary, the superstitious and the malicious upon him, like so many dogs of war, to deprive him of his good name, to make his life as burdensome as possible and to hunt and pursue him almost to death. The racks of spiritual torture which such persons have invented are far more cruel than the gibbet. Take a man's life, and, in one sense, you do him a kindness;—you put him beyond your reach and out of the way of your tortures; but enslave his mind or mark him as an outcast in society, and you inflict upon him sufferings which the heart only can describe.

Under such circumstances it becomes the duty of Christian freemen not to wait until their enemy destroys them before they make resistance, but, after being pushed and goaded beyond mortal endurance, to resist while some strength remains for the conflict.

Having heretofore defended my faith from the charges which you in one of your letters, and others through different media have preferred against it, I shall now take the liberty to cast an eye into your system

# CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE.....PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JAN 4.

**THE NEW YEAR.** In expressing to our readers the usual felicitations of the season—in wishing, as we do most sincerely desire, that the year upon which we have now entered may prove a “happy” one to us all,—we would not be forgetful of the means of happiness put into our hands, without a careful attention to which it will not be possible for us, even under the best of outward circumstances, to obtain this object of our mutual wishes. Happiness comes only through the medium of enlightened virtuous principles—principles which, seated in the heart, have a governing influence over the conduct. There is no real enjoyment, there is no peace, to the wicked; but great peace have they that keep the divine law and nothing shall offend them. We wish our patrons “a happy new year,” but first of all desire, as the indispensable prerequisite of obtaining it, that they should live virtuously. Thus, through all the storms and sunshine, through the adversity and prosperity which may await them in the course of the year that has just commenced, the testimonies of an approving conscience shall attend them and they shall be prepared to bear with temperance and moderation the good fortunes, and, with becoming resignation, the sorrows and disappointments, of future life.

He lives in vain who lives not to virtue,—who improves not in wisdom, who corrects not his errors and who amends not his life. The addition of another year to the existence of such an one, is a blessing undeserved, and of no real advantage to him to whom it is given,—a blessing which, being abused, may prove a curse to himself and those with whom he associates.

At this time, then, it may not be improper to present the reader with some useful rules, which we recommend to his serious and practical attention.

Let the history of the past teach you wisdom for the future. Inquire, by what course of conduct, or in what actions of your life, have you found the greatest real happiness? and resolve, rationally and manfully resolve, to pursue that course with renewed diligence and more devoted faithfulness.

Discharge your duties to God, by adding as much as possible to the sum of human happiness. He stands in no need of, nor can he be benefitted by, the services of his creatures, and requires them only as they are ordained by him as the means of promoting the well-being of our brethren of the human race. “Inasmuch, said our blessed Saviour, as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

Remembering that “honesty is the best policy,” let all your dealings with your fellow men be characterised for benevolence and squared by the best principles of justice.

Commence this year by resolving, “as far in you lie to live peacefully with all men.”

To forgive is generally better than to resent injuries; as the latter course is but adding fuel to the fire and protracting difficulties that may result in settled and perpetual enmity.

“Render to all their dues.” “The laborer is worthy of his hire.” Settle all your accounts, and, if possible, make it a practice of paying all your debts, at least as often as once a year. “Short settlements make long friends.” Be as indulgent as you possibly can towards your honest but unfortunate debtors.

Are there any deserving poor persons in your neighborhood? Minister to them a portion of your bounties. “He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord; that which he hath given will He repay him again.” “Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you”—to which we may add, that as you now do unto others, so may you expect that, under a reverse of your own circumstances, others will do unto you.

Be slow to believe, and still slower to report, any thing against the good name of another.

Go to meeting on Sundays and practice through the rest of the week upon the good you hear there. The command, “six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work,” is as binding as the other.—“The seventh is the Sabbath in which thou shalt do no work.” All religious services and exercises which do not make men better citizens, neighbors and friends, are emphatically good for nothing.

Let not a difference in religious or political sentiments render you intolerant or unsocial. Be not bigotted against bigotry, nor illiberal against illiberalism.

Defend the government of your country and respect her laws. Elevate none but men of virtue and principle, to office over you.—Your liberties cannot be safe in the hands of immoral and unprincipled men.

Have you minor children? Send them to school if you have a good one, otherwise instruct them yourselves, or obtain some other one to instruct them at home. There are some quack pedagogues in the country, and some schools where your children will contract

more bad habits from their vicious mates, than they will obtain of useful instruction from their tutor.

Take a newspaper,—one that is not conducted by an unprincipled mad-cap in politics, nor by a sectarian bigot in religion.—There is no estimating the advantage of a well conducted periodical to a family. It is at least worth five times the ordinary cost of it. The difference between a family that takes a good paper and one that takes none, is always perceptible; and that difference so far as intelligence and moral elevation are concerned, will generally follow children through life.

In your domestic arrangements “have a place for every thing and keep every thing in its place.” Adopt some well digested system in your business, and endeavor as far as possible, to adhere to it. Keep peace and harmony at home. Live on terms of friendly intercourse with your neighbors, and encourage all wholesome regulations in society. Drink no spirituous liquors except what are prescribed by the physician: small and innocent beginnings frequently result in great and fatal ends.

But above all, cultivate an acquaintance with the character of God, be grateful to him for mercies received and rely with confidence upon his goodness to guide, to direct and to save you.

These are some of the rules—others will readily suggest themselves to the reader—to which if he will faithfully endeavor to conform, we will insure him *ashappy a new year* as is consistent with the present imperfect and mutable state of things.

**UNIVERSALIST TRACTS.** We have received a few numbers of a series of Tracts published by Rev. S. C. Loveland, by order of the N. H. Association of Universalists. This number contains two able and well written articles, one on the use of the words, eternal, everlasting, forever, &c.; and the other on the universality and immutability of the promises of God. It gives us pleasure to find our brethren in N. Hampshire and Vermont employing means to counteract the injurious tendency of those millions of限界 tract which have been distributed into every section of the country.

In Maine, something to this effect has been done by our Association. Within the last two years about *thirty-six thousand of Viscounts* have been put in circulation, and from what we can learn, they have been the means of doing great good. We ardently hope our friends in N. Hampshire and Vermont, will liberally patronize the publication of their Tracts, written as they are by one of our best writers, and that thousands and thousands of them may find their way into every part of the country, correcting error and conveying the words of peace and truth.—They cost but 37 1/2 cents per dozen, 50 cts. for twenty-five, and \$1 50 per hundred copies. We should like to see them purchased and put in circulation liberally in Maine.

What objection has our friend Canfield, of the Religious Inquirer, to answering the question we proposed him three weeks ago? He said that his paper was the “least expensive by about half,” of any other universalist paper in the U. S. The Inquirer is printed on a *half* of a royal sheet considerably smaller than *half* of this sheet, (of course the cost of the paper is not half so much as ours) and contains of printed matter, about 22,000 emms. Ours is printed on the *whole* of a super-royal sheet, more than twice as large as his, and contains in all, (correcting a former error in our calculations,) more than 60,000 emms.—nearly three times as much printed matter as is in that paper. The price of the Inquirer is \$1 50 in advance, otherwise \$2. The price of the Intelligencer is \$2 in advance, otherwise \$2 50. We repeat the question, How is the Inquirer “the cheapest by about half,” of any other universalist paper? Or how is 22,000 for \$1 50 as cheap as 60,000 is for \$2?

**ENCOURAGING.** In order to show what may be done—and that too without much if any exertion—we take occasion to say that from town in this state where the last volume of the Intelligencer received a greater patronage according to its population, than in any other town (excepting Gardiner,) we received a day or two since *eleven additional good subscribers*, without a single request for a discontinuance on the last year’s list. If every town would encourage us as much as that does, we should soon have a very large and satisfactory list of patrons.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Erasmus” No. 7, is necessarily withheld until next week.

We have not forgotten the promise of our greatly valued friend, T. G. F. We expect to have the pleasure of inserting some of his communications soon.

Our correspondents, who contributed so much to the value of our last volume, are earnestly invited to continue in well doing, and respectfully thanked for the communications they have done us the honor to send us.

Not having received a New Year’s Address, with which we were well enough pleased to present it to our readers, we must appropriate to our use the very chaste one on our first page taken from the Rochester Telegraph.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following extract from a letter recently received from a brother in the ministry, at present laboring in York county, (Me.) we take the liberty to present our readers, not doubting they will be pleased to learn the prospects in favor of the cause of truth in that ancient section of this state.

*Saco, Dec. 24, 1827.*

**DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:**—I am now preaching in Saco for a month, where we have full meetings, and the prospect of success is very flattering. Last evening we held our service in the new Unitarian meeting-house in this place, the use of which was politely granted us by a vote of that society. The house was crowded. I do think, by the liberal feelings and sentiments manifested in this place, that, by a just and full disclosure of the doctrine of the “restitution of all things,” a respectable society of our order might be established in this flourishing village.

I also attended a meeting last week at Kennebunk, and another at Kennebunkport, where we had large congregations, and, if I can judge by the information which I obtained, the “word was gladly received.” I shall visit both of those places again this week. Finally, I am persuaded that in this vicinity as well as in most others, the doctrine of God’s universal goodness only need to be properly declared and made known, to secure the general belief of the candid, enlightened and pious.

Affectionately yours,

J. W.

**DECLINE OF ORTHODOXY.** In order that our readers may learn from the proper authorities the real state of the orthodox Congregational cause in this intelligent and populous county, we are disposed to present them with the following extracts from the Report of the Kennebec Conference of Congregational Churches, which has just issued from the press. We have no room now to make many remarks upon the humiliating facts therein stated; the reader as he goes

along will make his own comments and draw his own inferences. He will at least see what means are employed to build up that cause—how little those means are blessed, and with what assurance—not to say impertinence—every thing that does not conform to their views and directions is unceremoniously set down as “heresy,” “abounding error,” &c. We will only remark here, in relation to one or two particulars, that if our neighbors opposite us, in Pittston—particularly the “many young persons,” spoken of in the press. We have no room now to make many remarks upon the humiliating facts therein stated; the reader as he goes

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land.” About \$10 were procured to purchase tracts as a commencement of their operations. He also mentions that he “had enlisted some of the most active young ladies in the formation of a sewing society, to aid the benevolent and religious objects of the day,” which he expected would soon go into operation.

The following statements are made by Mr. Lovejoy:—“Encouraged by the Committee in the expectation, that the Committee would do something for Albion and vicinity, I commenced my labors in November, 1826, and since that time have supplied in Albion once a month. In consequence of having resided in this place from the early part of life, and of some other circumstances which might be mentioned, I have supposed in years past that I might be *more successful in other places*, and have seldom preached here. But I was convinced by the leadings of Divine Providence the last Fall, that it was my duty to preach more frequently in Albion. Unusual effort has recently been made to promote in the town the prevalence of Universalism. Against this sentiment the church have felt, that they must bear their decided testimony! Hitherto they have sustained the trial of their faith with a good degree of firmness, and I cannot but hope that they will persevere in the way of well doing. Several occurrences in Divine Providence, in connexion with the present situation of this church, are worthy of notice. As soon as the church had determined to take a decided stand against abounding error, it pleased God to appear by several special tokens of mercy. In the family of one of the church one hopeful conversion has taken place, and several others are very seriously impressed.—One woman, who promises to be a very steadfast and useful member, but who has long been in doubt as to the way, in which she should make profession of religion, came forward at this *very critical period*, and declared that she could *keep back no longer*, &c. From this statement it will be perceived by the Conference, that the Church was never in greater need of assistance,

"constantly," may be understood from the context. "We shall there find that it was that doctrine which would produce good works as its natural effect, which the apostle would have constantly affirmed.—" This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly. What is a "faithful saying?" and what would he have as constantly? and for what purpose? "For we ourselves were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived serving divers lusts and pleasures, living in malice and envy; hateful and hating one another. But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost—which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour. That being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs according to the hope of eternal life. "This is a faithful saying: and these things I will that thou affirm constantly." It was that doctrine of unmerited salvation and love of God to man which had produced good works in them that the apostle would have constantly affirmed that it might produce the same happy effect upon others, as he says while upon the same subject in chap. 2d. "For the Grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."

Reader, has this gospel produced this effect upon your mind? If it has, do you affirm it unto others that they also may experience its happy influence, or do you hide your light from the world for fear it will produce a contrary effect upon others? If so, conceal it no longer, let your light so shine before men that they seeing the good effects which results from it may also be led to glorify the God of your salvation. Has not this gospel yet produced this effect in you, drink deeper of its spirit—reduce your theory to practice, have not a bare name to live, while you are yet dead to all that moral effect which the gospel is designed to produce.

J. W. H.

### THE CHRONICLE.

"AND CATCH THE MANNERS LIVING AS THEY RISE."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1828.

\* Agents and Subscribers, who may find it more convenient, may make payment to Mr. George W. Bazin at the Argus office, in Portland, or to Rev. S. Cobb.

MAINE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of this state met in Portland on Wednesday last. The two branches were organized by choosing Hon. John Ruggles Speaker of the House, and Hon. R. P. Dunlap President of the Senate. The votes for Speaker were 83 for Mr. R. 60 for Mr. Evans, of this town, 3 sat. In the Senate, the votes for President stood 14 for Mr. D. 3 for Mr. R. Williams, and one blank. James L. Child, Esq. was elected Clerk of the House, and Ebenezer Hutchinson Esq. Clerk of the Senate. The Governor probably made his communication to the Legislature yesterday. We shall endeavor to present the substance of it to our readers next week.

An order was introduced in the usual form, for appointing a committee to wait on the several clergymen of Portland, and invite them to attend in rotation, according to seniority, and officiate as Chaplains of the House. Col. Carpenter proposed an amendment, by appending a clause to except those Clergymen, if there were any such, who refused to read the Governor's Proclamations for Thanksgiving and Fast. After some debate he withdrew his motion to amend, and the original order was indefinitely postponed; and yesterday, 10 o'clock, A. M. appointed for making choice of a Chaplain by ballot.

CONGRESS. As this body, it is said, sits now but about an hour a day, and as by our last accounts it had adjourned over the Christmas holidays, we have not of course obtained this week any thing very interesting as to its proceedings. Thus far, we are happy to say, the business of national legislature appears to proceed quite peacefully.—Congress is opposed to the President, and he is in opposition to the majority of both houses. There is therefore not much prospects of any mischievous legislation being done, since each party holds such powerful checks against the other. Every day convinces us of the excellency of our system of government.

Mr. Barbour's proposition to sell the U. S. Bank Stock, has been lost by an overwhelming majority. Appearances at present seem to indicate, that the Senate will pass Mr. Johnson's bill, in some shape, to abolish imprisonment for debt. It has long seemed to us contrary to the spirit of our Constitution that any citizen of this free country, should be deprived of his personal liberty on account of his misfortunes,—that nothing but crime should subject him to this liability.

THE MAIIS. If a more speedy communication between different parts of the country be, as we have sometimes heard it said that it is—about the same, in effect, as bringing them nearer together, we are now as

near Boston, as Portsmouth was not many years since. By a new arrangement, we learn that the mail from Boston eastward, is to be conveyed from that city to this town, in but a little better than one day,—i. e. letters, papers, &c. which left Boston by mail, say, yesterday, will have arrived here this morning between the hours of nine and ten. It will continue to come every day. We shall begin to think ourselves quite *neighboring* to Boston, when one day only is required to convey our citizens or their communications to from that city. There are many towns not forty miles from Boston, whose communications with it, by mail, are not so speedy and frequent as ours.

After the arrival of the western mail at Augusta, it proceeds immediately therewith, every day to Belfast. So that the mail is but two days going from Boston to Belfast,—a distance of two hundred miles!

MR. JEFFERSON'S MSS. It is said that the prospectus for the publication of the manuscripts of the late President Jefferson, will be offered for subscriptions during the present month. Any thing from Mr. J. will be interesting to Americans.

Charles S. Davies, Esq. the Agent appointed by Gov. Lincoln of this state, to visit our eastern frontiers to ascertain the real state of the difficulties there, has visited Fredericton, and been received with great hospitality; but the authorities of N. B. do not recognize him in his official capacity. He is probably now at Houlton. The U. S. Agent, Mr. Barrall is in Fredericton, and there is no doubt but that he has been received officially.

We ought, before this, to have acknowledged our obligations to the polite attention of Hon. Mr. Sprague, our able Representative in Congress, for the documents presented to both houses of our national Legislature with the President's late Message. The report of Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury is too long to be inserted in our columns;—any persons wishing to read it can have the loan of it by applying to this office.

Our friend in Salisbury, (Mass.) will accept our cordial thanks for the large list of new subscribers returned to us a few days since from that town. Agreeably to his request we would inform him, that our paper arrives in Portland every Friday evening.

War Report. In the report of Mr. Secretary Barbour, he reviews an expression of his entire satisfaction at the moral and military condition of the Army. Its officers, he says, are "essentially exempt from the degrading vice of Intemperance." He hopes that the unalterable determination, never to pardon where a sentence of Court Martial has convicted of this offence, will have the effect to cleanse the army from this blot. Notwithstanding the increased pay and allowance given to the officers, by the last Congress, the amount required, to meet the demands of the Department, for 1828, is less than that of 1827 by about 1,000,000 of dollars. He recommends an attention to some former reports of the Major General proposing an alteration in the terms of enlistment, and an alteration in the organization in the department of the Commissary General. He likewise recommends the erection of buildings in or near N. York, and New Orleans, as proposed by the Quarter-Master General, and the establishment of an Army Asylum. The condition of West Point Academy is very favorable, and in selecting candidates for admission, the Secretary states, that he has taken one from each congressional district. The Engineer's Corps has been constantly employed in surveys, either for national or private purposes. The attention of the Department, during the past season, has been directed to the great Western National Road, Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, Baltimore Rail Road, a communication between James River and the Western waters, improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River and the Florida Canal. The Lead Miners promise an annual supply of ten millions of pounds, a tythe of which received as rent by the Government, would be more than sufficient for the purpose of the Army and Navy. 443 of the Revolutionary pensioners, and 48 of the invalid pensioners, have died since the last report! He regrets that the subject of the Georgia and Florida boundary is not yet adjusted and refers to the correspondence on the subject, for an explanation of the cause of failure.—He refers to the successful treaty with the Winebago Indians, and the surrender of those belonging to them, who were concerned in the murder of citizens, and concludes by again calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of adopting some general system for bettering the condition of the Indians, and providing for their removal from our territory.

Our remarks in the last Journal on the case of Wakefield vs. Ross, were not made without first having obtained the best evidence on the subject. The counsel employed in that case informed us that he did not object to the witnesses in consequence of their disbelief in a state of future rewards and punishments, but entirely on the ground of their atheistical principles—their disbelief in an overruling providence. On this objection the decision was made and it is hardly probable that so prudent a Court would have travelled out of the record, to make a decision so peculiarly repugnant to the feelings of all New-England, as the one attributed to them. We feel well assured that the judge did not intend to decide any other than the question presented; for when he asked the witness whether one of the persons objected to, believed in a state of future rewards and punishments, and was told that he was a disciple of Thomas Paine, the reply was that Paine was not an atheist, thereby clearly im-

plying that he might be a competent witness in a Court of law.—*Prov. Journal.*

Flying Man. You, no doubt, will be disposed to treat it as a jest, when I inform you that I have devised a method of mounting into and traversing the air, in the manner of birds, without the use of volatile gas, (though that would add to its usefulness.) But I assure you it is a fact, and by the application of a device which is familiar to almost every one, the very simplicity of which has so long left it unthought of, and perhaps it would not again occur to any one else: on the principle that though one thousand dice might possibly be thrown all at one toss *aces*, yet it would be an appalling job to undertake the prosecution of such a result. Not having determined on the method I shall take to secure myself a due share of emolument therefrom, I shall, of course, conceal it until then, as my own identity; for the least intimation of the mode, or exposure of myself, would in effect be, most probably, the abandoning of it to the world. My object now in requesting you to publish this, is partly to give several public authorities notice of it, preparatory to its being offered to their favor, and partly to prepare the public for its development with in the coming year, and to release cogitators on the subject from the pain of their studies: for they may rest satisfied that this great object of desire is now attained.—*Nat. Int.*

Rare Production. In the Boston market on Tuesday, was exhibited a lot of very large and beautiful lemons, from the green house of the Rev. A. Bigelow, of Medford. They were chiefly attached to small boughs, the fresh and verdant leaves of which set off the fruit to fine effect. On one of those boughs no less than six lemons were hanging when plucked. The largest specimen of the latter measured seventeen inches round the longest girth, by thirteen in the smaller. Eighteen of these lemons with their stems, were ascertained to weigh precisely eighteen pounds and two ounces. The display altogether was truly superb, and the more gratifying from being the production of our northern climate, offered at this inclement season. The fruit we understand was gathered for the purpose of relieving the tree which bore it, of a part of its redundant stock, and to aid the growth of another vigorous crop.—*Boston Centinel.*

It is said that Mr. Randolph's voice is quite broken; so much so that he cannot speak above a whisper.

*Accident.* On Thursday, Dec. 20, in Charles-ton, a son of Mr. Angier, aged 4 years, and grandson of Mr. Abel Davis of this town, was so badly scalded that he died on the Sunday following. The circumstances were these; as the boy's mother was taking a tea-pot from the hearth to the table, the child either seized hold of it or struck his head against it, and discharged the boiling contents upon his head and person, which scalded him in a most distressing manner. He was interred in this town the present week.

*Ohio Canal.* Business, it is said, was nev-er brisker on the section of the Ohio Canal (38 miles) now navigable, than on the 7th Dec. So says the Cleveland paper. The reasonable expectations of the friends of the canal policy in that state, have been fully realized and the state has every reason to persevere in the accomplishment of an enterprise so auspiciously commenced.

*Intemperance.* From an official source, it is stated that, during the first eleven months of the present year, the number of deaths in Boston, from intemperate drinking alone, has been *twenty-five*.

The prevalence of Manufactures in this country appears to be almost an affair of fate, which cannot be prevented but by depopulating, or limiting the population, of the Nation. They arise from the necessity of seeking new means of support as the people increase, and as old means are exhausted or diminish. The increase also furnishes a greater diversity of mind, adapted to a greater variety of pursuits, and intended by nature, to surpass in some of them.

Messrs. Wells and Lilly have in the press the Life of His Excellency Elbridge Gerry, L. L. D. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States of America. Illustrated in Letters of Contemporary Patriots, to the close of the American Revolution. By James T. Austin.

If it is unconstitutional to encourage Domestic Manufactures by duties—it is unconstitutional to encourage Agricultural productions in that way.

*Hemp and Cordage.* The Commissioners of the Navy have reported that the experiments on American water-rotted Hemp has proved satisfactory, and that importations will not be necessary when the quantity produced and so prepared in the country shall be sufficient for the service. They add that Cordage of such Hemp, would always be preferred when found of equal quality—and that it will be the interest and policy of the Government to have Ropewalks whenever it is believed economy will be promoted by it.

*Incendiary Attempt.* The inhabitants of this village were, early on Saturday evening last, again alarmed by the cry of fire. It was discovered in the barn of Mr. William Kimball, near the Baptist Meeting-house, in season to be easily extinguished. The kindling of this fire was the work of an incendiary. It was communicated to the bay now through an aperture, between the boards, which cover the barn. The selectmen have offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary. Till now, we have not believed that so depraved a wretch existed in this town. But as this can no longer be a question, we sincerely hope, that no executions will be spared, to ferret out, and bring the villain to justice.—*Haverhill paper.*

Since the victory at Navarino, the former hopes and spirit in the Greek cause are revived. A new meeting has been held, and a new subscription proposed in London.

If the Greeks are established as a nation, those neutrals, (even friends,) who have suffered by their depredations will have a claim for an indemnity to be paid, principal and interest, as soon as their means will permit.

*Improvements.* Among the many projects for meliorating the condition of mankind, that have lately been presented to the public eye, perhaps none will be regarded with more interest than the society of ladies, re-

cently formed in Maine, (Query. In what town?) "for the purpose of improving the manners of the gentlemen." Every man possessing only a common share of nobleness in his nature, will hail this undertaking with a cordial approval; and in order that the object of those benevolent females may be speedily and permanently realized, we recommend to them by all means at all their conventions, to have present an equal number of gentlemen.—*Nant. Ing.*

*United States Bank Stock.* The resolution of Mr. Barbour, to consider the expediency of selling the seven millions of Stock owned by the government, and of appropriating the proceeds to the payment of the national debt, produced considerable debate in the House of Representatives. But on Friday last the House refused to adopt the resolution by an overwhelming vote of 174 to 9. From this decision it may be inferred that the charter will be extended, and that the government will retain an interest in the institution.

O. C. Mem.

*Kentucky Politics.*—After a contest of three days in the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky John Speed Smith, a Jackson man, was chosen by a majority of 1; the vote being 49 to 48. During 3 days there was a tie, and on the morning of the 4th a Jackson member who had been sick came in and decided the vote.

Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, has advertised that he will, if \$5 are sent to him, transmit therefor as many Silk Worms Eggs, as will lead to the production of from 150,000 to 500,000 next year.

Hill, who accused himself of murdering Morgan, has been re-examined, for six hours, and, (as is said,) convincing his examiners of his guilt has been re-committed for trial. He gave the names of his alleged accomplices—but they had fled from the State.

*Rats.* Cork, fried in grease, is said to be an efficacious plan for destroying rats. We have none of these troublesome vermin here, thank fortune. We understand however that they are to be found in Fairfield, the next town below us, and we mean to have some cork fried immediately.—Wonder if it is good for mice?—*Som. Journal.*

Aus. No.—It is very bad for mice.

Mr. Frederick A. Butman has been appointed Post Master at Dixmont, vice Hon. Samuel Butman resigned.

A winter Pear was raised on the farm of Mr. Sinclair, of Stratham, measuring 16 1/2 inches round and 18 inches over the top, and weighing two pounds and one ounce.

By a late report from the War Department, it appears that N. York and Maine receive the highest ratio of funds on account of Revolutionary Pensions. The aggregate amount paid to N. York in the year ending September 4, 1827, was \$189,333 68, and the amount received in this State in the corresponding time, was \$118,925 76. There now remains on the rolls of this State, of Revolutionary and invalid Pensioners, 1,210—42 of the former and 5 of the latter having died between Sept. 4, 1826, and Sept. 4, 1827.—*Sac. Pal.*

*The Bouquet of Taste.* A weekly Miscellany with this title, is about to be published in Boston, to be edited by Mrs. K. A. Ware, a lady whose poetical and literary abilities have become known to the public under the signatures of "Augusta," and K. A. W. The first number will appear on the 5th of January.

*ERRATUM.* It was stated in Elder Colley's letter last week, that he withdrew from the Free-will Baptist church on the 4th of Nov. 1827. It should have read Nov. 4, 1827.

*MARRIED,* In Camden, by Stephen Barrows, Esq. Mr. Hanson Gregory to Miss Mary Barrows.

In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Bisbe, Mr. Asa M. Willis, to Miss Frances Sawyer.

*DIED,* In Otisfield, Mr. Daniel Sergeant, aged 76 years, he was with John Paul Jones eighteen months during the Revolutionary War. He was afterwards a soldier in the Army. In Carver, Thomas Hammond, Esq. aged 52.

In Portsmouth, Mr. Ephraim Adams, son, aged 42—deceased occasioned by falling from a chimney. He was killed instantaneously.

In Wells, Mr. Jonathan Perkins, aged 66. In Litchfield, Mr. Lemuel W. Dennis, son of Capt. John Dennis, aged 19.

"O MY CHILDREN!!!"

IT is with unspeakable reluctance that I again obtrude on the columns of this paper, the dolorous story of my own embarrassments. But do I must. The wants and necessities of a large and dependent family demand it. The salary which ought to be expended for the support of my children, must now be handed to those, to whom I am indebted for printing the very paper, for which I have received nothing! To speak in a round number, not less than five hundred dollars are now due from Subscribers and Agents. This sum, be it remembered, bears on one individual—on myself.

Now, cannot the individuals who are in arrears for me, be induced to pay me what they owe?

The NOTICES which have appeared in this paper, over my signature, in the style of *effectual calls*, were probably dictated by my Attorney at Portland, who will act according to my instructions.

R. STREETER.

*WOOD FOR SALE.*—Proposals will be received until the first of February, for 2000 cords of Wood on the five mile lot No. 9 in Richmond, belonging to James Bowdoin, Esq. of Boston, to be cut and taken off the land within one year.

Applicants will state the price they will give per cord, on the 1st mile, on the 2d mile, on the 3d and 4th miles from the river. Apply to DANIEL CONY, Augusta.

Jan. 2.

BUFFALO ROBES.

P. SHIELDON has for sale a few prime Buffalo Skins, uncommonly cheap for Cash.

Nov. 28.

LIST OF LETTERS  
Remaining in the Post-Office, Gardiner, Me.  
December 31, 1827.

Bradford Blanchard, Hannah Hazen,  
Ann M. Blanchard, William Hoit,  
Asa Burns, Caleb Hunt,  
Wm. Bray, Lucy Hinkley,  
Enoch Bragdon, Herrod Johnson,  
Ebenezer Burnham, Daniel D. Kelley,  
Aaron Bran, Abigail Kinsman,  
Hannah Bran, John H. Lathrop,  
Cyrus S. Cushman, Thomas Lewis,  
Permelia Crooker, 2. John Moore,  
Enoch Dill, Rufus G. Norris,  
David Flagg, Solomon Perry,  
John Fletcher, John R. Plumer,  
Henry Foey, Charles A. Siders,  
Elias Fairbanks, Hannah Turner,  
Ira Gray, 3. John Tucker,  
John D. Gardiner, 2. Jesse Tucker,  
Amos Gordon, Harriet Virgin,  
Samuel Grover, David B. Webber,  
Elbridge Gerry, John Walker.

SETH GAY, P. M.

Jan. 2, 1828.

NOTICE. The Subscriber requests

all who have unsettled accounts with him, of more than three months standing, to present the same for settlement before the last of the present month. Punctual attendance is expected.

N. B.—*TAILORING WORK* done in the best style,

## POETRY.

## A DREAM.

I dream'd I stood in heaven; and saw that world  
Of spirits lighted from the cloudless throne  
Of the Most High. I saw the blissful throngs  
Extending deep into eternity;  
And on them all a living glory mov'd,  
Mild as the dawn, that lights the silent skies,  
When summer-sleeps on earth. They wore a look  
Of bliss ineffable, but all serene;  
And in the midst of the vast hosts, I saw  
Fathers and mothers, in eternal life,  
Their sons and daughters meet; and number o'er  
Their little train of household loves, arrived  
From earth's cold clime, and death's deep dismal  
shore.

There, long-lost friends each other saw and knew;  
But shed no tears in their triumphant joy.  
And there were such as had been foes; but they  
Had left their passions far from this high world,  
The Holy of Holies of the Universe.

The Saviour stood amid th' eternal throne,  
O'erlooking heav'n; while far behind him rose,  
Hills of pure light, on crystal mountains borne,  
Like skies of airy form and sunshine hue.

'Twas he, whom John from desert Patmos saw,  
Cloth'd in a robe, that swept along the throne;

And his tall head seem'd like the new fall'n snow;

I heard his voice, the sound of many waters;

And saw his eyes look through eternity.

I heard an anthem swell from depth of heav'n,  
And roll from host to host; the first loud song

OF ALL CREATION, giving praise and glory

To Him who had re-deem'd them. And I mark'd

Almighty triumph, beaming from the eyes

Of him on Calvary, as he saw his work

Of thousand years of toil and intercession

Accomplish'd, and an erring world restor'd;

He saw the travail of his soul attain'd:

Death was no more; and he, who held its power

Was slumbering in eternal nothingness.

Sin had been banish'd; and immortal bliss

Had dried the tears of every soul that wept,

In the wide universe. No sigh was breath'd,

No woe was felt; and all was boundless joy.

There came a voice like thunders from the ocean,

The Son of God! proclaiming "It is done!

The work finisht! Heaven is all in all!"

I saw him turning to the hills of light,

That shone in uncreased beams! They were

The Father's throne,—but all had vanish'd—

The vision left my eyes as I awoke.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JEFFERSON AND ADAMS' LETTERS.

As the following interesting Letters written, by the late Presidents, Jefferson and Adams to each other four years before their death, have never appeared in this paper, we have concluded, partly for the sake of preserving them and partly with a wish to present them to such of our readers as may not have seen, or having seen, may have forgotten them, to give them a place in our columns.

It may not perhaps be improper for us here to remark that we have in our possession an original unpublished Letter of Mr. Jefferson taking a friendly notice of a pamphlet published a few years since entitled "Trial: or, Calvin & Hopkins, versus the Bible and Common Sense." We are not however, at present, at liberty to publish it; and besides, by so doing we might give offence to our Calvinistic neighbors, of whose religious creed the writer speaks in very strong terms of reprobation.

## From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship, to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that Gen. Starke is off at the age of ninety-three.—\*\*\*\*\* still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory that he scarcely recognises the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life?—with lab'ring step

To tread our former footsteps? pace the round  
Eternal? to beat and beat?

The beaten track--to see what we have seen--

To taste the tasted--o'er our palates to decant,

Another vintage?

It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, and atrophy, debility, and mail-aise left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn,  
And friend from friend are snatch'd forlorn;  
When man is left alone to mourn,  
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,  
And films slow gathering dim the sight;  
When clouds obscure the mental light,  
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die!

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doting old age; and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the last winter has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in the spring, if ever.—They say that Starke could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but reading is my delight. I should never wish to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen that they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse, in his wild state, kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. \*\*\*\* I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter: and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail.—God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' Reply.  
MONTEZILLO, June 11, 1822.

Dear Sir:—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

I have not sprained my wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line.—Poor Starke remembered nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington.—\*\*\*\* is not quite so reduced.—I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged rocky mountain, and have done it within a month; yet I feel when sitting in my chair as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room: my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual, and to the world; yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the Great Teacher. Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow. I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper-water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and cankerworms, are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil-doers; but safely trust the Ruler with his skies. Need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must. \*\*\*\*, it seems, still delights in his four stories; and Starke remembered to the last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory: the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters;—this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and it will continue to give me more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told experiences more decay than you do.

I am, your old friend,  
JOHN ADAMS.  
President JEFFERSON.

It seems proper here to remind the reader of the very remarkable fact, that both of these venerable patriots, who spoke with so much composure in view of death, expired on the same day, and that day the anniversary of our national independence, and that anniversary the fiftieth—the Jubilee of American Freedom.

## THE PALACE OF ALI PASHA.

The secretary carried us through several chambers, decorated with much cost and barbarous, splendor. The wainscot of one of the principal saloons is inlaid with mother-of-pearl, ebony, coral and ivory; but the workmanship seems harsh and ungraceful. The ceiling is plastered with massive gilding, the effect of which is rather cumbersome than ornamental; "not graced with elegance, but daubed with cost." Pillars, of a composition to resemble the richest marble, support the compartment, and the cornice is colored with some imperfect efforts at arabesque painting. There is, however, one article extremely elegant and well finished—a low sofa, carried round three-fourths of the room, covered with dark velvet, tastefully embroidered, and hung with gold fringe. The general arrangement of the rooms is certainly grand and imposing, though occasionally deformed by much bad taste. I should not omit to mention, that our conductor desired us to notice two very handsome carpets, which he gave us to understand were of British manufacture. In

the apartment where Ali sleeps, the walls are hung with sabres and fire arms of different descriptions: all of which are ornamented with precious stones. One of the scimitars is profusely adorned with diamonds and rubies, and a particular musket has a cartouche-box, studded with brilliants of surpassing splendor, the central stone being nearly the size of a die. A fowling-piece, sent to the pasha by Bonaparte, is also enriched with the gems, though this last article is considered to derive its value from the circumstance of having been once the property of the imperial warrior, by whom it was presented. The chamber opens into a long and spacious gallery; at one extremity we observed a singularly awkward piece of furniture, resembling a large old fashioned arm chair. So useless an article in a Turkish palace, induced me to inquire the purpose to which it was applied; and I was informed that, on certain festivals, the pasha gives an entertainment for the diversion of the children of the principal families in the capital, who, on such occasions, assemble in the gallery. Ali himself always attends, to encourage and assist their gaiety: and, while reclining on this cumbrous seat, distributes to them, as they are successively presented to him, baskets of sweetmeats, and such other tokens of regard as are suited to their respective ages and condition.—Narrative of an excursion from Corfu to Smyrna.

LIST OF AGENTS  
FOR THE INTELLIGENCER & CHRONICLE.

MINE.  
Abbott, Robert Gower Esq.  
Appleton, Wm. Battie, Esq.  
Augusta, John Read.  
Anson, Hon. J. Collins, P. M.  
Bath, N. Swasey.  
Bangor, Newell Bean.  
Buckfield, Capt. A. Parsons.  
Belfast, Benjamin Eells.  
Berwick, G. Hobbs.  
Brunswick, J. McLellan, P. M.  
Boudinham, H. Sampson.  
Boothbay, D. Newbegin.  
Buxton, Post Master.  
Calais, Jos Whitney, Esq. P. M.  
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Canopus, James Curtis.  
Castine, N. Wilson.  
Dresden, J. B. Bridge.  
Dexter, James Juniper, Esq.  
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Eddington, S. Stockwell.  
Eastport, Joshua Hinckley.  
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Frankfort, Robert Rankin.  
Freepost, Joseph Mitchell.  
Farmington, Col C. Savage.  
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Green, Rev B. Murray.  
Hiram, A. Spring, Esq.  
Hallowell, S. Locke, Esq.  
Hampden, Gen Jedediah Herrick.  
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Jonesboro', Joseph Shory.  
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Kennebunkport, Post Master.  
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Milburn, J. Philbrick.  
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Merces, W. H. Woodbury Esq.  
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Monteville, Henry Willard.  
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New Gloucester, Rev Jabez Woodman.  
Orono, Henry Brown, Esq.  
Philips, Capt J. Bennett.  
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" Col C. Clark.  
" Dr T. Howe, P. M.  
" E. Cobb.  
Unity, Rev J. D. Dods.  
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Waterville, N. Howe, Esq.  
Waterville, Rev S. Cobb.  
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NEW-HAMPSHIRE.  
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Rev W. Ballou.  
Waite Wadsworth.  
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W. P. Wing, Esq. P. M.  
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Rev L. Maynard.  
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John L. Galland, Esq.  
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Elisha Odlin.  
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Cyrus Winship.  
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## VERMONT.

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Springfield, Rev W. Skinner.  
Williamsville, Luke Taylor.  
NEW-YORK.  
Buffalo, Rev M. P. Morgan.  
Nassau, Asst Doty.  
RHODE-ISLAND.  
Providence, S. W. Wheeler.  
GEORGIA.  
Augusta, Benjamin Dean.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Gilpatrick & Hunter, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against the firm are hereby notified to call on Thomas Gilpatrick Jr. who is duly authorised to settle the same; and all indebted to the firm to make immediate payment.

THOMAS GILPATRICK,  
JOHN P. HUNTER.

Gardiner, Dec. 21, 1827.

BRICKS WANTED.—Proposals will be received until the 15th day of February next, for delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbour, R. I. One of 750,000 common Bricks.

These must be of the best quality of Merchantable Bricks. The proportion of salmon or pale bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and no soft or very pale bricks will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed 1-8 of the whole; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed two per cent.

At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 15th of May and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the same year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the contractor—provided that there is always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer office at Fort Adams, which, should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each carload duly inspected and received. All communications touching this subject to be directed to Lt. Col. Joseph G. Totten, U. S. Eng. Newport, R. I.

Fort Adams, Dec. 10, 1827.

52

PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING, AT PLYMOUTH, BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER,  
ENTITLED  
THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS  
BE EDITED BY  
FREDERICK C. SWAIN.

In presenting to the public Proposals for this work, we have only to say that our design is to defend the doctrine of God's sovereign and impartial grace by fair, candid, logical and scriptural arguments. To correct the abuses, and expose the wickedness of designing men, in their attempts to ensnare the minds of the young and rising generation, by the dark and gloomy errors of popular theology, which uniformly produce those miserable forebodings, which nought but death can remove.

In this paper we shall maintain the pure principles of our holy religion; the infinite love of God; the universality of Christ's sacrifice; and through the final purity and beatification of the world. We shall direct the minds of our brethren to the Son of God as an all sufficient Saviour, invite them to anticipate with us, the final completion of his kingdom; the end of sin and the abolition of death. The columns of this paper will not bear to its patrons, the awful tidings of infinite wrath, and endless despair—but "peace from God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The honest inquirer after truth, will be presented with the promises of God, as found in the book of divine inspiration. The candid disputant with patient and fair investigation. The wavering will be pointed to him who has said "my word abide forever." The infuriated bigot will be met with the sword of the spirit which is the word of God." And the world at large with charity, their erroneous ideas of the plan of salvation with truth. With these weapons we will meet the prejudices of the age, and faithfully defend the doctrine of universal salvation.

The columns of this paper will be open to those whose misfortune it is to differ from us in opinion. But the editor, will reserve to himself the privilege, of rejecting all communications, that are not written in the mild and peaceful spirit of the gospel, or that are tinctured with unwarrantable satire; which would tend to subvert that conciliatory spirit which he wishes to see among his brethren of the human race.

This paper will be issued under the patronage of an association of Universalist Ministers.